JULY 24, 1788. THE NUMBER 313.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

The SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received, and are now opening a valuable *ASSORTMENT of*

EAST INDIA

GOODS,

Just imported in the ship COMMERCE, *From INDIA.*

Among which are the following ARTICLES, viz.

Ell wide fine Chintz,
Chintz gown patterns,
Chintz Patches,
8-4, 6-4, 4-4 *Muslins,*
Check ditto.
Flowered ditto.
Book ditto.
Jacon't ditto.
Superfine long Cloths,
Striped Muslins.
Cambrick do. for gentlemen's neck handkerchiefs,
Bordered handkerchiefs,
Ditto Aprons,
Fine Dimitys,
Ginghams clouded, and red and blue ditto.
India Persians.
Palampores, Silk Pullicat, Romal Handkerchiefs, fine Bufftas for riding dresses, &c. &c.

*** The above GOODS being carefully selected, and for sale at the very reasonable rates, the same qualities (imported with them) are running off at, in Philadelphia, it is presumed, they may merit the attention of wholesale dealers, as well as the public in general

WARINGTON & KEENE.

☞ *The CLERMONT, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIENDS ADVENTURE, and the HOPE, from London, and the RITSON, from Liverpool, have supplied them with an extensive and* General ASSORTMENT of Seasonable

GOODS,

From the best Manufactures in ENGLAND,

And are now selling low as possible for CASH, TOBACCO, GINSANG, or PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

W. & K.

RYCHMOND, July 9, 1788.

From a late English News-Paper.

Progress to BANKRUPTCY of a diligent, sober young Tradesman, without loss, misfortune, or evil intention

A YOUNG man, of good character, sets up in business with a moderate capital, marries a young woman, with whom he gets a little ready money, and good expectations on the death of a father, mother, uncle, or aunt. In two or three years he finds his business increases; but his own health, or his wife's or his child's, makes it necessary for him to take lodgings in the country Lodgings are found to be inconvenient, and for a small additional expence he might have a snug little box of his own. A snug little box is taken, repaired, new-moddled, and furnished.—Here he always spends his Sundays, and commonly carries a friend or two with him just to eat a bit of mutton, and to see how comfortably he is situated in the country Visitors of this sort are not wanting. One is invited because he is a customer, another because he may assist him in his business, a third because he is a relation of his own or his wife's, a fourth because he is an old acquaintance, and a fifth because he is very entertaining; besides many who look in accidentally, and are prevailed on to dinner, although they have an engagement somewhere else. He now keeps his horse for the sake of exercise; but as this is a solitary kind of pleasure which his wife cannot share, and as the expence of a whiskey can be but trifling where a horse is already kept, a whiskey is purchased, in which he takes out his wife and his child, as often as his time will permit. After all, driving a whiskey is indifferent amusement to sober people; his wife too is timorous, and ever since she heard of Mrs. Threadneedle's accident, by the stumbling of her horse, will not set her foot in one besides the expence of a horse and whiskey, with what is occasionally spent in coach-hire, falls so little short of what his friend Mr. Harness asks for a job-coach that it would be ridiculous not to accept of an offer that never might be made him again. The job-coach is agreed for, and the boy in a plain coat with a red cape to it, that used to clean knives, wait at table, and look after the horse, becomes a smart footman with a handsome livery. The snug little box is now too small for so large a family. There is a charming house, with a garden, and two or three acres of land, rather farther from London, but delightfully situated, the unexpired lease of which may be had a great bargain. The premises, to be sure, are somewhat more extensive than he should want, but the house is new, and, for a moderate expence, might be put into most excellent repair. Hither he removes, hires a gardener, being fond of botany, and supplies his own table with every thing in season, for little more than double the money the same articles would cost if he went to market for them.

Every thing about him now seems comfortable; but his friend Harness does not treat him so well as he expected. His horses are often ill matched, and the coachman sometimes even peremptorily refuses to drive them a few miles extraordinary, for why, "he's answerable to master for the poor beasts." His expences, it is true, are as much as he can afford; but having coach-house and stable of his own, with two or three acres of excellent grass, he might certainly keep his own coach and horses for less money than he pays to Harness A rich relation of his wife's too is dying, and has often promised to leave her something handsome The job coach is discharged, he keeps his own carriage, and his wife is now able to pay and receive many more visits than she could before. Yet he finds by experience, that an airing in a carriage is but a bad substitute for a ride on horseback, in the way of exercise; he must have a saddle horse; and subscribes to a neighbouring hunt for his own sake, and to the nearest assemblies for the sake of his wife During all the progress, his business has not been neglected; but his capital, originally small, has never been augmented —— His wife's rich relations die one after another, and remember her only by trifling legacies; his expences are evidently greater than his income; and in a very few years, with the best intentions in the world, and wanting no good qualities for foresight to avoid, or resolution to retrench, expences which his business cannot support: His country house and equipage, assisted by the many good friends who almost constantly dine with him, drive him fairly into the Gazette. The country house is let, the equipage is sold, his friends shrug up their shoulders, inquire for how much he has failed, wonder it was not for more, say he was a good creature, and an honest creature; but they always thought it would come to this, pity him from their souls, and hope his creditors would be favourable to him, and go to find dinners elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne county, to his friend in Philadelphia

Wilksbarre, July 9 1788.

I ARRIVED here the 1st inst and found the whole country in motion. I suppose you were informed of Col. Pickering being carried off. The people here have shewn much spirit to retake Col. Pickering; upwards of 100 men went up the river the beginning of last week, and one of the detachments consisting of eighteen men, commanded by Capt. Ross, fell in with the party of Wild Boys, of 14 men, when a battle ensued, in which four of the Wild Boys were wounded (one of whom is since dead) Capt. Ross unfortunately received a ball through his arm, entering his body below the short ribs, and lodged on the other side (since cut out) We hope he will recover. This prevented his party from pursuing the retiring Wild Boys.

"We had a letter from Col. Pickering, dated in the woods, wherein we are informed, that he is well, and that he received as good usage as the situation of the country he is confined in will afford."

Extract of a letter from Wyoming, July 9, 1788.

"The Sheriff, Major Miers, and Captain Schoot with his dragoons, marched up the river with upwards of 50 men; they encamped at Butter-Milk Falls, and from thence they sent Captain Ross, with a party of 17 men, into the woods near Mashoping, where the insurgents were encamped, with orders to cross the river at Black Walnut Bottom, which they accordingly did, and in that neighbourhood took a number of prisoners, six of whom we have now under a strong guard; they had not taken up arms, but are equally guilty The names of those taken are, Martin Dudley, Joseph Kilborn, Nathan Abbot, Ephraim Tylor, Joseph Earle and Thomas King The orders of the advanced party were to meet the main body on the 3d instant, at Dudley's house, at Mashoping, where the insurgents were encamped. The detached party performed their orders and arrived near Dudley's at the time appointed, where they expected to meet the main body, commanded by Miers and Schoots, but, to their great surprise, when the detached party came to Mashoping, they were attacked by the insurgents, who were put to flight by the first fire of our small party. The main body did not arrive till an hour and a half after the battle was over Had the body came up at the time appointed, they must have killed and taken them all. I hope you will use your influence that government may offer a reward for those under arms."

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By the Vice-President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by depositions taken according to law, It appears that several evil disposed persons have conspired to obstruct the execution of the laws in the county of Luzerne, and have violently seized and carried off the person of Timothy Pickering, Esquire, an officer of government whom they still retain as a prisoner: AND WHEREAS it is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth, that such heinous offenders should be brought to condign punishment. — WE have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer a public reward of three hundred dollars for apprehending and securing John Jenkins, three hundred dollars for apprehending and securing John Hyde, and the sum of one hundred dollars for apprehending and securing each and every of the following-named persons, viz. Daniel Earl, Benjamin Earl, ——— Cady, Wilkes Jenkins, Joseph Dudley, Gideon Dudley, David Woodward, John Whitcomb, Timothy Kilburne, and Thomas Kinney, or for apprehending and securing any other persons who shall be convicted of aiding and assisting in taking off the said Timothy Pickering —The reward for apprehending and securing any of the above-named persons, will be paid on their being delivered to the jail of the county of Northampton: And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and Constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said offenders, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the Hand of the Honourable PETER MUHLENBURG, Esquire, Vice-President, and the Seal of the State at Philadelphia, this eighth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight.

PETER MUHLENBURGH.

Attest. CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'ry

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Aux-Cayes to his friend in New-London, dated May 26

"The times are very sharp our vessels are searched in the dead of the night, in a very rough manner, and two of the American Captains (men of character) have been taken out of their own boats and put in the frigate's boat, and there caned by the Captain of the frigate, kept in irons all night, &c. &c. for no other reason than going off from the same wharf that he did. We intend to consult in a suitable manner, and are about to prefer a petition, the contents of which I will soon acquaint you with."

Extract of a letter from London, April 10.

"My father, who has ever interested himself in whatever concerns the American States, has several times, with great care, attention and pleasure, perused the Constitution agreed on by the Convention, and proposed to the states for their acceptance and ratification; and as he thinks that every thing human wisdom can devise for securing their liberties, civil and sacred, for the establishing of their public credit, for promoting the peace and harmony of the states, is included therein, he hopes that none will be so far wanting to themselves as to reject a code, which to him appears so fraught with every blessing"

By the brig Antelope, Capt. Caldwell, arrived here in five weeks from L'Orient, we are informed, that the schooner Anne, Capt. Sweet, of Marblehead, arrived there the 27th of May, from Bilboa, and would leave that port on her return in ten days; and that on the 4th of June, in lat. 45, 42. N. long. 17, 18, W. he spoke the brig Fame, of Rhode-Island out 8 months, on a whaling voyage, all well, and bound for Dunkirk.

LONDON, May 7---18.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 8.

IT is generally allowed that ſome ſtriking circumſtances are upon the point of taking place in the French government, the plan of which has been digeſted theſe three months paſt. Printers have been employed for this purpoſe night and day in the king's private cabinet at Verſailles. Two centinels are poſted at the door, who ſuffer no perſon to ſtir out.

On Saturday Mr Blackburn and Mr Stanley, members for Lancaſhire, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Mr. Dundas, attended by a Committee of cotton manufacturers from the neighbourhood of Manchester, Paiſley, and other places, had a very long conference with Mr. Pitt, to repreſent to him the lamentable ſituation into which the people concerned in the different branches of the cotton manufactory muſt be inevitably plunged, owing to the late numerous failures, and praying, if poſſible, the interference of government.

We are happy to hear that the very extenſive Scots houſe, which was involved in the general embarraſſment, have ſo far aſcertained their ſolvency as to call on their creditors to bring in their claims. This will prevent the calamity from ſpreading in Scotland.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated May 16.

"I can but inform you, that France is at this moment in a terrible criſis. Firſt, I muſt acquaint you, that at the expulſion of M. de Calonne, Comptroller. General, there appeared a conſiderable deficiency in the finances, to regain which, the king undertook to lay ſundry taxes, and to make a conſiderable change in all the provinces—to that, all the parliaments did oppoſe—In conſequence, much debate between the government and the latter.

"In the months of March and April laſt, the king ſent into all the towns where the parliaments aſſemble one two and three regiments, but with what intention no perſon was able to judge On the 10th inſtant, all the Parliaments of the kingdom were ſuſpended of their functions, as well as all the ſubaltern courts, till the King ſhall or will give a new form to the Magiſtracy. He takes away from the Parliaments the enregiſtering of the edicts and for that cauſe he eſtabliſhes a Plenary Court, which is to aſſemble at Verſailles, and who alone are to enregiſter for all the kingdom.

"It would require a volume, to give you a particular account of all that happens——I ſhall therefore conclude by informing you, that it is much feared the whole will end badly.

"You know the people always favour the proceedings of the Parliaments, becauſe they are their natural protectors. It is ſaid, that on the 8th inſt. there was great diſturbance in all the towns where Parliaments uſually aſſemble. On the day they were informed at Toulouſe of the King's orders, it is reported there were 900 men killed; but this account is not confirmed At Rennes they were upon the brink of cutting one another's throats, which the prudence of the officer who commanded the troops prevented, by thus addreſſing the armed citizens: My friends, I am as good a Patriot as you; our intereſts are mutual; why then deſtroy ourſelves, when we are brothers? Upon this uncovering his breaſt, he continued, if a victim is the thing you want, I am prepared——Strike!—— By this the Rennois were appeaſed, who carried him in triumph into the town. However, they ſtill are diſſatisfied, which may in the end prove fatal."

BOSTON, July 2.

TO the towns already mentioned as having celebrated the ratification of the Conſtitution by New-Hampſhire, we with pleaſure add Newport and Providence. In the former, the bells were rung, the ſhipping, &c. dreſt in colours, a ſalute of nine cannon fired, and mutual congratulations marked the general pleaſure of the aſſembled citizens. In the latter the bells were alſo rung, and ſeveral ſalutes fired from the artillery, on Federal Hill—the ſchools were diſmiſſed, and all was joy—an aſſembly was made on College Hill, when the ſcholars with their books under their arms, unanimouſly joined in a ſolemn proceſſion, and paripathetically and philoſophically, in honour of the day, named the beautiful green around the college—The FEDERAL PARADE.

Orders have been ſent from an American agent in China, for building a ſhip of 800 tons for that trade.—We learn with pleaſure that the veſſel is to be built in this town.

July 3 The ſpinning-wheel, a few years ago imprudently neglected, begins to be held in general reputation by the Fair; and the exploits of ſome on that uſeful machine, are deſervedly celebrated, as worthy of imitation. To thoſe good works of female induſtry may be added the ſingular attachment of two young ladies in Dighton, who ſpun, the 11th inſtant, between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, thirteen ſkeins and eleven lees of good linen yarn; one ſix ſkeins and ſeven, and the other ſeven ſkeins and four lees. The ſpirit of induſtry is becoming more prevalent, eſpecially among the fair ſex. They begin to lay aſide their uſeleſs and idle viſits, or, at leaſt, make them leſs frequent. When perſons become more induſtrious and mind their own buſineſs, they talk leſs and to a better purpoſe; they became more contented, and the world around them is more peaceable and happy.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

IN our Convention, on Tueſday laſt, Mr. M. Smith opened the debates of the day by an explanation of his arguments of the day before.

The MAYOR of New-York followed him by a long and well detailed ſpeech in anſwer to the objections that had been made againſt the clauſe under conſideration, (ſect 8, art. 1.) In the courſe of his obſervations, he produced a variety of papers to ſhew the folly of relying on requiſitions (the mode intended by the amendment) and in particular an extract from the circular letter of His Excellency General Waſhington, by which he proved, that the diſtreſſes and procraſtination of the war were attributable to that mode of ſupplying the common wants of the general government. He was about two hours on his legs; and having gone through and fairly anſwered the objections that had been made by the oppoſite party, concluded by an apology for the length of time he had taken up, and an exhortation to the members to be calm and conciliatory in their proceedings. After him, Mr. JAY roſe, who applauded Mr. Duane's ſpeech in very high terms; and obſerved, that as every thing had been urged, which was pertinent to the occaſion, he ſhould only give his opinion in favour of the paragraph without any amendment; and he explained the idea of concurrent juriſdiction, by which the ſtate governments are to be ſupported, in a very clear and able manner.

When Mr. Jay ſat down, Mr. Jones took an opportunity of riſing, and with his uſual ingenuity ſtated ſome objections to the idea of a concurrent juriſdiction; obſerving at the ſame time, that if ſuch a thing did exiſt, he ſhould conſider it as one of the greateſt defects of the propoſed Conſtitution He was followed by the Chancellor, who, in a fine vein of humour, expoſed the arguments of the oppoſition; compared ludicrouſly the reaſoning of one to that of another, and placed in the moſt ſtriking and picturesque point of view the abſurdities and contradictions of all. He gave his fine imagination full ſcope, in ſallies that would do honour to a Cheſterfield or a Courtenay. The burſts of applauſe, which he received from every ſide, ſeemed to add energy to his genius, and his whole ſpeech was a ſtream of delicate ſatire and truly Attic eloquence. Even thoſe who felt moſt ſenſibly the laſhes of his wit, were captivated with his fancy, and were forced to join the general laugh. Nor was his addreſs a mere exerciſe of ſportive imagination; his wit ſerved only to give keenneſs to the edge of his arguments, and to make their impreſſion irreſiſtible.

When the Chancellor ſat down, a motion was made for the Committee to riſe, and the Convention adjourned.

The oppoſition, mortified in the moſt poignant degree, prepared induſtriouſly to give a retort the next morning. Accordingly the battery was opened on the next day (July 2) by Mr. Gilbert Livingſton, a kinſman of the Chancellor, with a ſerious and illiberal invective Not being poſſeſſed either of talents for repartee or abilities to reaſon, he anſwered the Chancellor with perſonal abuſe; accuſed him of being an infidel and a tory; and loaded him with epithets which painted a monſter inſtead of the moſt amiable of men So unprovoked an attack excited in both parties the utmoſt diſguſt. The ſentiments in the features of his friends was evidenced by a look of melancholy diſguſt; in thoſe of his enemies by a ſmile of ineffable diſdain; ſome of his party even left the room with apparent indignation.

Having finiſhed, he ſat down, not with a countenance of conſcious confuſion; not with that look of ſorrowful perplexity, which men of ſenſe and ſenſibility feel when the warmth of an unguarded moment has expoſed them to cenſure or contempt; but with a calm invariable compoſure, and a ſelf-ſatisfied felicity of face. This moſt generous man was followed by the Hon. John Williams, who came forth a doughty champion, and brandiſhed his falchion in a moſt gigantic ſtyle. He brandiſhed it a while; but could not find his foe. All around looked on the glittering blade with a ſweet complacency, which robbed him of his rage; and after a few harmleſs circles in the air, he reſtored the mighty weapon peaceful to its ſcabbard.

Mr. M. Smith roſe, and with a ſufficient decency and conſiderable ingenuity, together with a tolerable daſh of humour, retorted on the Chancellor. His wit ſeemed to have no tincture of malevolence, not to be aimed at the perſon or character, but the arguments and imagination of his antagoniſt. His raillery, however, did not, like that of the Chancellor, ſpring ſpontaneous and ſudden from the occaſion; it ſeemed more premeditated and artificial; and, as was remarked of Demoſthenes' Orations, ſmelt of the lamp.

The Chancellor then roſe, and replied to each one's attack, with perfect temper and the moſt engaging good humour. In particular, he addreſſed his Hon relation, who had moſt cruelly aſſaulted him; lamented pathetically that his worthy kinſman, regardleſs of their common anceſtry and the tender ties of blood, ſhould have aimed his dagger too at the boſom of his friend: And exclaimed with affectionate aſtoniſhment, in the words of Cæſar, "*and thou too Brutus.*" The Chancellor's former ſpeech ſhewed the rich extent of his fancy; in the preſent all were amazed with the inſtantaneous elaſticity of his genius. In the former his wit was a pure, but delightful varying current; in the latter, it was an electrical ſhock.

After the Chancellor was ſeated, on the motion of Mr. Jones, the committee proceeded to take up the next clauſe, which authoriſes Congreſs to make loans: Here Mr Lanſing propoſed an amendment, reſtricting Congreſs from making any loans, but by the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houſes. This propoſition occaſioned ſome debate, in which Mr. Jay, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Harriſon, and the Chief Juſtice, bore a part; they ſhewed, in the cleareſt manner, the impropriety and dangerous conſequence of ſuch an amendment. Thoſe who ſupported the amendment, were Mr M. Smith, Mr. Lanſing, and the Governour: While the Governour was ſpeaking, Col. Livingſton, who arrived at Poughkeepſie, in 9 hours and 1/4 from this city, made his appearance in the Convention Chamber, with the intereſting intelligence of the ratification of Virginia, which occaſioned ſuch a buz through the Houſe, that little of his Excellency's ſpeech was heard.

The debate on Mr. Lanſing's motion having ſubſided, Mr. Jones brought forward another amendment, to the clauſe which enables Congreſs to eſtabliſh Poſt-offices and Poſt-roads His amendment was to reſtrict Congreſs from laying out or repairing any roads, without the conſent of the Legiſlature of the State in which the ſame may be. This inſtead of a debate, created much laughter, and the committee with a view of taking time to conſider of the importance of the motion, roſe and adjourned.

In the afternoon, a reſpectable number of Federaliſts, whoſe exultations on the happy news from Virginia, were too great to be confined to their own breaſts, had a meeting to congratulate each other, fired ten cannon in honour of the ten adopting States, and with three huzzas ſent the welcome news to their friends in the country.

Thurſday the Convention made ſome conſiderable progreſs in the buſineſs before them, having got quite through the firſt article of the Conſtitution. This great expedition however, was owing to the Federaliſts taking no notice of the ſtring of amendments that were offered: Indeed the ſilence of the Federaliſts ſeemed to confound the oppoſition, who in about two hours, having offered all the amendments they could then think of, moved for an adjournment in order that they might have time to prepare more againſt the next morning.

The 2d article was then to be taken up, and we underſtand that Mr. M. Smith intends making three objections to the Executive. 1ſt, that he ſhall not in perſon command the army or navy, without the conſent of Congreſs. 2d, that he ſhall be ineligible after four years; and 3d, that he ſhall not have power to grant pardons in caſes of treaſon.

July 9. By a gentleman who arrived here on Monday from Poughkeepſie, we are informed, that the ſpirit of warm contention had in a great meaſure ſubſided between the parties in Convention, and that cool reaſoning inſtead of angry debate had taken place in that honorable body, and that matters were likely to take a favorable turn. The Convention are now framing their objections to the Conſtitution for amendments; it is ſuppoſed they will be ſimilar to thoſe of Virginia. It is ſaid, this week will nearly complete the important buſineſs for which they met.

JULY 10.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, July 5.

"The Chancellor has had a ſecond drubbing from G. Livingſton, M. Smith, and Mr Williams. In reply to the firſt the Chancellor very elegantly obſerved that he was particularly ſurpriſed, and confounded, at the attack of his honourable kinſman over the way, who, regardleſs of their ties of blood; of their common anceſtry; and of their common name; had joined the throng in pointing their daggers at his breaſt; and he could not help exclaming, with Cæſar, "and thou too, my Brutus"

"Mr. Mayor of New York, preceded the Chancellor on the occaſion, which drew forth the reply of the three gentlemen above mentioned: He, in an harangue of two hours and an half, which conſiſted chiefly of declarations of his intended brevity of exordium and penetration, raiſed into view the devaſtations of the late war. Mr. M Smith, in his reply to the Chancellor, obſerved, that his colleagues Mr. L. and Mr W. had taken the ſubject in too ſerious a light. The honourable gentleman from New York (meaning the Mayor) had favoured the committee with a direful tragedy, and that the honourable gentleman (the Chancellor) had very properly, after the committee had been fatigued, and become gloomy, entertained them with a farce, well calculated to amuſe the ladies [a number of whom were attending.] Mr. Williams remarked, that for him to meet the honourable gentleman (the Chancellor) on the ground of ridicule, would be like Don Quixot's attack on the windmill, ſuppoſing it to be a hero; he alſo took notice, that the gentleman had declared, that the whole committee had been convinced, by Mr. Hamilton's reaſoning, a day or two before; he could not conceive from whence the honourable gentleman derived this knowledge, unleſs he poſſeſſed the gift of ſecond ſight.

We are further informed from Poughkeepſie, that the honourable convention entered upon the judiciary department, which is contained in the third article of the conſtitution, on Friday laſt and that amendments were propoſed——It is thought that the buſineſs of the convention will be compleated in a few days.

Accounts from Poughkeepſie, laſt evening, by private letters, mention, that the final queſtion was to have been taken in the honourable convention yeſterday. The writers mention, that it was thought the conſtitution would be carried in the ſame mode as by Virginia.

By an authentic copy of a letter of the 7th of February, 1788, from Captain Iſaac Stephens, a priſoner in ſlavery at Algiers, who ſailed from Boſton the 25th of June, 1785, and was captured the 25th of July following, near Cape St. Vincents, to his friend in Alicant, we learn that Captain Coffin, from Nantucket, died of the conſumption, in Algiers, the 2d of November laſt. That four out of twenty American priſoners in ſlavery were dead, and that the plague had been in that place nearly two years. That our unhappy countrymen in ſlavery, are in the greateſt anxiety to be redeemed, and think themſelves moſt undeſervedly neglected and abandoned by their native country to periſh among infidels without relief. That Mr Logie, the Britiſh Conſul in that place, has done every thing in his power for their comfort, whilſt Americans regard them not. Will not the ſympathetic feelings of Americans who live in the higheſt enjoyments of civil liberty, excite them to a charitable contribution for relief of their unfortunate countrymen who ſo lately fought by their ſide, and obtained the noble prize of liberty and freedom for their common benefit?

There is hardly an inhabitant living who recollects ſuch a kind of a ſummer as the one now rapidly paſſing away. Such quantities of rain have fallen, that our friends in the country, we are told, fear greatly with reſpect to the latter harveſt; Indian corn is much injured for want of a hot vegetating ſun, and with the beating of frequent ſhowers. The graſs harveſt is great indeed, but flax, though it be tall and rampant, is much matted, and in many inſtances, muſt be gathered earlier than uſual.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

A letter from Abigail Callicoe, to her Siſter at Reading.

Philadelphia, July 7th, 1788.

DEAR MOLLY,

I REACHED town very ſafely in the ſtage, without meeting with any diſagreeable circumſtance worth mentioning. I found my aunt in very goood health, only complaining as uſual of the ſlowneſs of trade, and of the difficulty of ſelling the goods in her ſhop at more than prime coſt. As ſhe has but one boarder in her houſe at preſent, ſhe with great convenience to herſelf, accommodated me with a room. I found her lodger to be a proper man enough to look to, but it ſeems that he has got thoſe notions which are growing faſhionable among the quality, ſuch as that chriſtianity

in a joke, and that there is no harm in fornication. I have found my new gown with my girdle, very much admired, and O for the hat, that we both agreed upon, it is delightful. I have ſported for the firſt time my long black hair quite looſe upon my back, and many ſay it is a clever faſhion. But now for the material part of my letter, which was to give you an account of the Federal Proceſſion. O my dear, I can't deſcribe a tenth part of it, it was ſo long. There were ſome parts of it deſperate fine. At the firſt ſetting out in the morning it looked as if there would be falling weather, which afflicted many, but ſome were glad of it, as they hoped that all in the proceſſion would be drenched in the rain. In the firſt place there were men with axes, clothed in white, with a ſoldier officer at their head—Then came other troops and muſic, and various fine things. Then there came a herald, like Sancho Pancho, and a man in armour upon a half ſtarved thing, all the world like Don Quixote upon Roſinante. Then there came the Chief Judge dreſt all in ſcarlet (like the whore of Babylon ſome ſaid) with two other Judges behind, dreſt in the ſame manner, upon a monſtrous high car, drawn by ſix cart horſes. The car was as high as the houſes, with ſuch terrible great wheels, that they ſhook the ſtreet as they went along. Some wondered how the Judges got into the car, if by a ladder or upon the people's ſhoulders. For ſcarcely any could think that they were ſuch Angels as to have wings and fly there. The Chief Judge had a pole in his hand, upon which were painted the words, "the people." I hope it does not mean that the people are to be knocked down with poles. I could not help thinking, that the armour and ſcarlet, were as bad as hot rolls and butter in July. Then there were butchers in white clothes, which looked proper well, and bakers in white with blue ſcarfs, and people working at their trades as they were carried along the ſtreets, with fires alight and ſmoaking in the black ſmith's ſhops, and veſſels ſailing in the ſtreet, with the Captain crying, all hands huzza. Then there was an American gentleman with an Indian, in a phæton, ſmoaking a pipe together, which was very well to ſhew that there ſhould be peace between us and the Indians, whom I am afraid that we have cruelly robbed and injured. Then were ſeveral arm in arm, bearing flags with Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Connecticut, &c. painted in large letters upon them, ſignifying the propriety of union among us; of which I cannot underſtand the meaning as we were all united before, and this may tend to diſunite us. But there was ſo much of it, that a volume might be neceſſary to tell it. There was a printed paper about it, and the newſpapers will give an account of it. In ſhort there are ſome grave ones who ſhake their heads at all this work, and think that theſe proceedings are like the proceſſions of the Papiſhes and their other doings who give the people muſic and pictures and ſights, that they may lead them to wickedneſs. I do not half like matters as they are at preſent. I think a woman has a right to ſpeak of religion and politics, and will never ſurrender that right. We have ſouls and underſtandings as well as the men. I could wiſh that things were in the old way before the Fœderal Convention met in this city.

ABIGAIL CALLICOE.

P S. The player-actors are here alſo with their proceſſions.

RICHMOND, July 24.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, dated July 8

FRIDAY laſt the 4th inſtant, a very diſagreeable fracas happened in the city of Albany; all the particulars of which, as far as they have come to my knowledge, are:—That the Federaliſts having received the news of the adoption of Virginia, laſt Thurſday evening, propoſed having a proceſſion next day; but on the remonſtrance of many of the antifederaliſts that it would be diſagreeable to them, they gave up the idea. When the next day came, July 4 it was mortifying to the federaliſts to obſerve a party of about 50 antifederaliſts marching in proceſſion to a vacant lot in the ſkirts of the town, where, after firing thirteen guns, they burnt the Conſtitution. The federaliſts who were then collected, determined immediately to have a proceſſion; and having arranged themſelves, began a march through the principal ſtreets of the city; they met with no interruption till they came to a narrow ſtreet in which a Mr. Denniſon lives (I believe Green-ſtreet) when they were ordered not to proceed, by a large party who had collected there to oppoſe them; after a few words, a general battle took place, with ſwords, bayonets, clubs, ſtones, &c which laſted for ſome time, both parties fighting with the greateſt rage, and determined obſtinacy, till at laſt the anti federaliſts being overpowered by numbers, gave way and retreated, many into the houſe of a Mr. Hilton, where they made a ſecond ſtand, and others into the country for ſafety. The federaliſts attacked the houſe of Mr. Hilton, and in the victory which they ſoon gained, did great damage to the building. Many of the parties were ſeverely wounded in the conflict, and one poor man, a cooper, is ſuppoſed to have received a mortal wound from a bayonet. Several reports are circulating about men killed, &c. but are not to be relied on.

"It gives me pleaſure that I can add that the diſpute is ſince peaceably ſettled

"P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I am informed that the wounded are twelve federaliſts, and ſix antifederaliſts, and among the federaliſts, is a Mr. Graham, badly; though not dangerous."

We learn from Poughkeepſie, that on Monday morning laſt the Convention of New-York had got through the Conſtitution by paragraphs, and were propoſing ſeveral amendments as they went along——That after they had thus got through it, Mr. Lanſing roſe and ſubmitted a Declaration of Rights, which he ſaid was intended to be inſerted in the ratification.

Extract a letter from New-York, July 14, 1788.

"Our Convention is ſtill in ſeſſion, and probably will be during this week. The laſt accounts from them are unfavourable: We are wholly at a loſs to conclude what they will do: I am very fearful their mode of (what they call an) adoption, will amount to an abſolute rejection. Should they reject, commotions of a very ſerious nature muſt enſue."

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Tortola Paket. Alcorn, Antigua.
Jeſſie, Fleck, Whitehaven
Greyhound, Jeffreys, Glaſgow.
Schooner Robin, Chilton Port au-Prince.
Betſey, Shipley, Baltimore.
Betſey, Raſcow, North-Carolina.
Polly, White, ditto.
Polly, Cuningham, Philadelphia.
Sloop Nancy, Venters, do.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Harriet, Haſtier, Briſtol.
Portſmouth. Oldner, Dunkirk.
Lydia, Watſon, London.
Schooner Bacchus, M'Cabe, St Bartholomews.
Sloop Supply, Stanley, South-Carolina.
Speedwell, Blaſdell, Newberry.
Apollo, Cox, Antigua.

AT NORFOLK, FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE BRIG

JESSE,

JOHN FLECK, Maſter.

BURTHEN 260 hogſheads of tobacco; Britiſh built, and almoſt new, will take in tobacco at £ 6 ſterling per ton, conſigned to Meſſrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, or on liberty of conſignment, at £ 7 ſterling per ton. Freight forwarded to my care, will be particularly attended to.

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, July 20, 1788.

SALES OF PUBLIC TOBACCO.

On the 20th of Auguſt next will be ſold at auction, at Mr. Rawling's tavern, in the city of Richmond,

ABOUT ſixteen hundred hogſheads of TOBACCO, which have been received in part of the Revenue taxes. One fourth of the purchaſes muſt be paid in ſpecie, two fourths may be paid in ſpecie, or warrants for intereſt on military certificates, and the remainder may be paid in ſpecie or any warrants receivable in diſcharge of the Revenue tax of 1787. The tobacco will be ſet up in convenient lots.

J. AMBLER, TREASURER.

TREASURY OFFICE,
July 21, 1788

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in EUROPE, to the northward of Cape Finiſtere,

THE BRIG

NORFOLK,

JOHN COOK, Maſter,

BURTHEN about 350 hogſheads of tobacco, or 1600 barrels of naval ſtores. The Norfolk has two decks, is well found, and ſails faſt. For terms apply to Mr. John Grammar, at Peterſburg; Mr. John Cunliffe, Richmond; or to

JOHN COOK.

Norfolk, July 15, 1788.

☞ *Six pounds ten ſhillings ſterling per ton, for Tobacco.*

LOST

IN this city on Sunday the 6th inſtant, a SILVER SEAL tied to a piece of black ribbon with a ſmall padlock key. The motto on the ſeal was, I love my God, my King, and my Country (in French) Any perſon finding the above, and delivers it to the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded

RICHMOND, July 18, 1788.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the jail of Henrico county, the following runaways, viz. LUKE, hired to a Mr. Tucker, near Goochland courthouſe. HARRY, the property of Major Eggleſton, of Amelia. ISHAM, to Mr. Wm. Southall, and DICK, to Mr. James Southall, of Charles City. ISHAM, the property of Pettus Raglun, of Hanover. JOHN, belonging to the eſtate of the late Col. Nathaniel Dandridge, and MOLE, the property of Col. Wm Dandridge, of Hanover.

*** The owners are deſired to apply for them immediately.

Richmond, July 23, 1788.

At a Court of Admiralty held

at the Capitol in the city of Williamsburg the 18th day of July, 1788

RETURN being made on the citation iſſued in the ſuit commenced in this Court by Michael James, againſt the ſchooner Fœdera Co ventron, that the maſter or owner of the ſaid veſſel was not found, and no perſon appearing to claim;---It is ordered that publication be made three times in the Virginia Gazette, that the libel be taken for confeſſed unleſs the party intereſted ſhall appear and ſhew cauſe to the contrary, on the 16th day of December next. And the veſſel and goods being in a periſhable condition,--- It is further ordered, that ſale thereof be made by the Marſhal, at public auction, taking ſufficient caution for ſecuring the proceeds of the ſale to him who ſhall be entitled to them by the final ſentence, and giving convenient previous notice of the time and place of ſuch ſale, and that he return an account of the ſale to the Court.

(A Copy)

WILL. RUSSELL, Regiſter.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 20. 1788.

A MEETING of the Viſitors

and Governors, of William & Mary College, is requeſted on Tueſday the 5th of Auguſt next, and as the important buſineſs which was the ſubject of the laſt convocation, will be finally decided upon at the enſuing meeting, it is hoped that every member who can poſſibly make it convenient, will give his attendance on that day.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Rector.

RICHMOND, July 3, 1788

I INTEND to leave this ſtate next month.

WM SHERMER.

For DUBLIN and WHITEHAVEN,

THE SHIP

ULYSSES,

JOSEPH HODGSON, Maſter.

WILL poſitively ſail on or before the 20th of Auguſt, can take on freight one hundred hogſheads, the remainder of her cargo being engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr HENRY BRAGG, at Norfolk; or the ſubſcriber in Richmond

JOHN FOSTER.

JULY 9, 1788.

Five Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber in Henrico county, the 18th inſtant (July) a negro man named WILL, but frequently goes by the name of Martin; He is about 30 years of age, a thick well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, tolerable black; he took with him two coats made of plains, one a green and the other a white, and one pair of white plains breeches, and one of hempen rolls, a pair of white yarn ſtockings and a pair of ſhoes with nails in the bottom. He is a very good hewer and ſawyer, and in ſhort can turn his hand to any thing in the plantation buſineſs. I expect he will endeavour to paſs as a free man, and hire himſelf as ſuch. All perſons are forewarned from employing him and maſters of veſſels from taking him out of the ſtate at their peril. The above reward will be given to any one who will ſecure him, ſo that I get him, and all reaſonable charges if brought home to me, living in the lower end of the county, within four miles of Four-mile creek

(3w) SAMUEL GATHRIGHT.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 15, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, the 2nd day of June laſt, a negro man named CHARLES, who ſays he formerly belonged to David Roſs, near Peterſburg; but now to Mr. Hanſon. His owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Ten dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from off the commons of this city on the 6th inſtant a ſtout dark bay HORSE, about 4 feet 6 or 8 inches high, very old, and in tolerable order, has a remarkable thick mane, hanging on both ſides of his neck and a ſwitch tail, trots paces and canters, ſhod all round, and I think has a brand, but dont recollect it. If ſtrayed, I will give a reward of ten ſhillings for his delivery to me in Richmond and if ſtolen, on conviction of the thief, the above reward.

PLEASANT YOUNGHUSBAND.

Richmond July 16, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE LAWS,

Paſſed laſt SESSION.

POETRY.

THE MISER.

A WRETCH who in counting his caſh had grown old,
Was ſummon'd by death from his life and his gold,
Arriving on old river Styx's drear coaſts,
Amidſt no ſmall number of good brother ghoſts,
Old Charon beheld him, demanded his fare,
But Old Avarice could not one halfpenny ſpare.
To ſave his expences, he plung'd through the tide,
And 'midſt hiſſes and curſes he gain'd t'other ſide;
All Hell was confuſion, their realm was degraded;
Their rights and their laws by a wretch were invaded;
Each judge ſaw the crime, and the Preſident fear'd,
Such defiance of power was ne'er before heard.
To puniſh this wretch they together conſulted,
Revenge ſhould be ſignal for rights thus inſulted;
'To the rock let him hang by Prometheu's ſide,
Or among the Danaides plunge into the tide.'
But others propos'd with a ſtill harſher tone,
To doom him to roll the Siſyphian ſtone,
'Till Minos a puniſhment greater propos'd;
And thus while Hell trembl'd, the ſentence diſcloſ'd:
'To earth, wretch, return—and, as balm to thy heart,
See how quickly thy heirs with thy treaſure can part.'

From the Virginia Independent Chronicle.

On the adoption of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION *by the State of* VIRGINIA.

STRUCK with a Theme, ſo new!—So unconfin'd!
As new, Ideas, ruſh into my Mind:
Wrapt by Apollo, in Poetic Fire;
Soft Numbers, melt, melodious, on my Lyre:
I riſe, to Hail Columbia, Great, and Free:
Ten States (at leaſt) in Harmony agree:
The Federal Dome, ſupported thus, will riſe,
And bend its Arches thro' the Azure Skies:
The Sons of Freedom, now their Rank may claim,
And greatly rival Greek and Roman Fame!
Tho' Clouds and darkneſs, late o'erſpread the Land:
(Our Wealth and Commerce wholly at a Stand)
The Proſpect bringhtens:—UNION now appears,
To crown the Bleſſings of revolving years!
Receive the Cherub,—never to depart;
But fit enthron'd in every Freeman's Heart:
No bold Invaders then ſhall brave our Shore;
Nor dire Diſputes diſtract our Councils more;
A lib'ral Spirit ſhall pervade the whole;
And all be animated by one Soul!
What Power ſhall cruſh?—What Influence ſhall divide?
A choſen Band of Brothers thus allied.

W. A. R.

DEFINITION of a TRIFLE.

A FRAGMENT.

"Trifles ſuch as theſe to ſerious miſchief tend."

NOT a few of us, I think I could with ſafety venture to affirm, in the purſuit of folly only, conſume exotick, unneceſſary gewgaws, annually, to more than treble the amount of our real income!—But this is but a trifle!—Yes, indeed now a days, with us, all are merely trifles!—We go into a ſhop, and get a few trifles, not one of which, perhaps, we really want; but to be faſhionable amuſements!—Theſe coſt us only every now and then a ſuit of cloaths extraordinary, and each of them a few dollars!—Theſe are trifles!—But, I doubt, our ideas of trifles are in general equally as defective, as they are of commerce; and our calculations thereof juſt as erroneous! The uſe and purſuit of theſe trifles, let us conſider, muſt, in the firſt place, coſt us a prodigious waſte of time, and were our annual unneceſſary expences, in theſe few dollars, and extra cloathing to be ſummed up. I ſhould find them to amount to ſomething more than a trifle. This however, is but half their real amount, or half the amount of the inconveniences with which this trifling muſt to us be attended, for had we kept this money in our pockets, it would have anſwered the purpoſe of as much more, which we now have to ſeek in the wiping off our long ſtandards—in purchaſing of real neceſſaries—or for any other good purpoſe which we might have been diſpoſed to make uſe of it'—Had we done without theſe trifles, and ſhunned theſe amuſements, our time, no doubt, would have been more profitably ſpent—our creditors demands would have been ſatisfied, and we ſhould have felt eaſy in our circumſtances!—But theſe are but trifles!—We have trifled away our time!—We have trifled away our money!—to trifle away our faith, our honor, our honeſty and our virtue, will now be but a trifle!—All! All is but a trifle!—Thus we define a trifle.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,—— The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr. T. Greene, printer, Fredericksburg. Mr. John Grammar, Peterſburg. Mr. John Driver, Suffolk. Mr. George Purdie, Smithfield. Mr. Smith Portſmouth. Mr. Robert Nicolſon, Williamſburg. Mr Robert Brough, Hampton.*

RICHMOND, July 2, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for all paſt favours, and acquaints them that he occupies the new ſhop oppoſite the old Capitol; where he continues to ſell mould candles at one ſhilling per lb. beſt turpentine ſoap at nine pence by the ſingle pound; and at the rate of eight pence per lb. when the quantity amounts to 6 lb. MYER DERKHEIM.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS HECTOR LITHGOW, who, in or about the year 1764, ſerved as a private in his Britannic Majeſty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, left that place for Great-Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt-Indies, where he died in the year 1784, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament deviſed the ſame to JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo to FRANCES SWEETING, their mother: This is therefore to notify to the ſaid JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW and FRANCES SWEETING, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs. BRYMER and BELCHER; at New-York, to THOMAS POPE, Eſquire; at Philadelphia, to ARCHIBALD GAY, Lætitia Court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The Printers in the Weſt-India iſlands, and the States of America, are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement, and the charge of the ſame will be diſcharged by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

Came to my houſe in GATE's county, (North Carolina) a few weeks paſt, a negro lad about eighteen years of age, ſays his name is

CHARLES,

and that he is free born.

HE is about 5 feet 2 inches high, and well made, ſays he lived ſome time ago with Captain FULGHAM, in Iſle of Wight county, (Virginia) and afterwards with Mr. ISAAC MOODY. Should he be a ſlave the owner may have him by applying to me in Gate's county.

DEMSEY BARNES.

JUNE 25, 1788.

Will be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder on the 1ſt Thurſday in Auguſt next, at Hanover courthouſe, being court day,

SEVERAL LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Belonging to the eſtate of Col. Thos. Jones, dec'.

Bonds payable at the expiration of the year, with approved ſecurity, will be required of the purchaſers, before the negroes ſhall be delivered.

☞ All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have claims, are again deſired to make them known to

THOMAS JONES, *Adm'r.*

Hanover, June 20, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from of the commons between Williamſburg and the College landing, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, a few ſaddle ſpots, branded with a ſtraight mark on the ſhoulder, has a ſmall white mark on the ſide below the ſkirt of the ſaddle, trots very well, and paces very faſt. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me at the College Landing, ſhall receive the above reward and all expences allowed.

SOLOMON CUMBIOE.

Williamſburg June 21, 1788.

N B. Ten pounds reward will be given on conviction of the perſon who ſtole him, and he is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a man who calls himſelf Evans, and who is from South-Carolina.

To be Sold,

On the 2d Thurſday in Auguſt next, at New Kent courthouſe, upon eighteen months credit;

A SMALL PARCEL OF

LAND,

Containing ſeven and one half acres,

Lying on the main road leading from the courthouſe to Richmond, about half a mile above the ſaid courthouſe, the improvements on the ſaid land are a convenient dwelling and ſtore houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and ſome other out houſes, with a large garden pailed in, the whole now in good repair, with an exceeding good ſpring of water. European goods, or country produce, will be received in payment, in three half yearly payments. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the printer of this paper; or of the ſubſcriber—— Who informs the public that he is now provided with a boat and hands, for the purpoſe of tranſporting paſſengers at the ferry, formerly called Webb's ferry, in New Kent county, at which place good entertainment for travellers may be had.

J. L. RAEY.

JUNE 5, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city a negro man named TOM, ſuppoſed to belong to Matthew Pleaſant of Goochland county. His owner is deſired to come and pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Williamſburg, June 24, 1788.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported by the late arrivals,

A general and well choſen aſſortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

Which are now opening and ſelling off at the loweſt prices;

Each article can be afforded for caſh, tobacco, ginſang, or any kind of publick ſecurities, at their value.

N B. The above ſtore is kept in the firſt brick houſe from the Bridge, where almoſt every uſeful article may be had for Ladies and Gentlemen's ware.

Richmond, June 16, 1788.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond, the thirty firſt day of May, 1788.

MARY POTTIE, Ex'rx. and ARCHIBALD DICK, jun. and CHARLES THOMPSON, Ex'rs. &c. of George Pottie, deceaſed. } Plaintiffs.

againſt

BRYAN BRUIN, Defendant.

THE defendant Bryan Bruin not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plantiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plantiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church in the pariſh of Frederick in the county of Frederick on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
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SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
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ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
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BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
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SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
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NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

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May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.